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# LABOR'S WRONGS, AND LABOR'S REMEDY.

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"We hold as vain,—as an insult and a mockery to the moral sense of mankind,—the professions of all who preach benevolence and charity, and yet shun the problem of a great and thorough reform, which is adequate to the prevention of the enormous woes that flow from poverty and privation."

E. P. GRANT, Esq.

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The Advocates of a new Social System, as discovered by CHARLES FOURIER, base their reasons for a change, on the incapability of the present isolated state, to give man that happiness, and enjoyment, which his Creator intended he should have. They want a remedy, which will apply to all, social wrongs and evils, great and small; one that will give the producing classes, a cessation from their incessant toil. They want a remedy for compulsory idleness. They want a remedy for the poverty, the misery, the ignorance and vice, which such toil—such ignorance, and such poverty produce. Those who have found this remedy, in the discovery of Fourier, and who are satisfied of its truth and practicability, wish to lay before their fellow citizens, the matter plainly and intelligibly, to show man that what he has suffered in the past, and what he suffers now, may, with the aid of his own reason, be avoided in the future, and by laying before him the errors of the past and present social system, he may be instructed to avoid in the future, the shoals and quicksands on which the bark of his happiness has been shipwrecked.

In the first place then, we assert that the evils of which society complain, and by whose oppressions we are racked, are "Social not Political," and that nothing but a social change can eradicate them, and to convince you of this, we will show that all political reforms have failed to ameliorate man's social wrongs.—Let us look on the past history of man; it were needless to go back as far as human records extend, and survey him under the innumerable systems of religions, and forms of governments which have cursed him from creation, making the earth one vast slaughter yard and defiling it with execrable pollution. No, that would answer no good purpose.—Let us merely ask ourselves what has the history of man been from his creation to the present day? and what will the answer be; nothing but one long record of crime and bloodshed and suffering. Man has always been wronged by his fellow-man, and has always

been in search of remedies ; but no matter in what clime, or under what form of government, he may have been placed ; the result of his search has always been the same, the means employed have ever failed to accomplish the end desired. All history tells the same funeral knell to human hopes and human happiness.

Among the many political and theological institutions which at times have been established, not one form of government or religion, can be found, which has not been subject to frequent alterations and revisions. There have always been revelations, or occasions for them. But these changes and revolutions, have never yet touched the Social System : they have only alleviated or modified the minor wrongs, which the system itself brought into existence. Man has been operated upon, by almost every variety of circumstance which this system can give rise to ; he has been at one time, an ignorant and ungoverned savage ; at another, a citizen of a republic of civilised and highly polished barbarians ; and again the trembling slave of a despot ; he has been any thing and every thing, but *man*, which the faculties given by the Creator, will render him capable of becoming. The masses of all nations, have been alike poor and persecuted and miserable under republics, as well as monarchies, under every known modification of government by the few, and government of the many, which cannot but lead men to suspect, that a mere form of government, is not the secret enemy which devours them, and that therefore no governmental change can destroy this enemy.

But there are those who deny that we have any wrongs to be removed, or that the productive classes, suffer any ills which are not necessary consequences of existence ; and which are therefore irremediable. Where is the man whose honest hands toil for his daily bread, that is unconscious that he bears with wrongs and injuries which ought to be, and which may be removed ? are not such engraven upon the hearts and minds of men, as with a pen of iron ? what are the working classes of every nation, considered by the non-producers—the idlers ? but beasts of burden ; without hearts, and without souls, whose doom it is, to labour and to die. Has not every epithet of scorn and hate, which brainless pride could call to mind, been heaped upon them ? what is the garb of labour, considered by them ? but as a sign of ignorance or infamy, or political nonentity ? If taxes are to be levied, the workers must pay them. If a war be undertaken, they must go out to fight. If unjust laws be enacted they must obey without murmuring ; if they complain of tyranny and dare to resist, they are sloughered like wild beasts. The very marrow of their bones, and the life blood of their children is drank up with incessant toil.

How comes it to pass, that those who are the very life and

soul of this and of every great nation, are thus trampled upon, and despised and defied? They have heads to think, and hearts to feel, and hands to execute, they form conjointly a mighty mass, their capability of doing good or evil, is bounded only by their will; with such gigantic powers, how is it that they are thus weak! The reasons are these: they are weak because they are disunited; they are disunited because there is a diversity of opinion, as to what is the enemy that devours them; they are ignorant of a remedy for their wrongs, because they have not themselves sought one. They have ever sought for relief where it could not possibly be found. They have sought for council and assistance from classes and castes, who had a direct, though mistaken interest in misleading, dividing, and oppressing them. They have idly chimed in with the opinion of this, or that non-producer, or the opposite opinion of this, or that political demagogue, or the again different opinion promulgated by this, or that political time-serving newspaper, and thus they have been led to hope for benefits from measures, which as they have no connexion with the cause of their wrongs, are necessarily powerless and worthless. They must no longer be led like children, but proceed at once with cool heads and determined hearts, to obtain that political and social salvation which can be theirs only through their own exertions.

What then is the secret enemy, which devours us? that causes us to say:—We are a numerous people, and we want strength; we are active and laborious, and we live in indigence, we toil hard in our youth to lay up a store for our old age, and we can scarcely accomplish it; there is a wrong some where! where is it? Friends! It stands before us as a mighty tree whose wide spread roots, deep seated in the soil of labour, draw up the d w of life and health, and leave the parent and the creator powerless and impoverished. Your labour has too many idlers to support, who think it dishonorable to work. We would change this order of things; and what are the means recommended, and system to be adopted for the purpose? Are we attempting to destroy the political institutions of this country, or to deprive either the individual or the mass of their rights either social or political? No! Divide them from their families, or loosen the marriage or parental ties! No such thing: Harken and we will tell you what we want.

The source of your wrongs, is your disunion? we want you to unite together, and instead of each having separate individual isolated interests, and competing, and rivalling, and using fraud, duplicity and cunning to overreach each other; we want you to knit together in bonds of brotherly love, and follow the principles and injunctions of our Divine redeemer, to love one another, and do unto others, as you would they should do unto you. How is this to be done? Form yourselves into Associa-

tions after the plan discovered by CHARLES FOURIER. It is the only remedy which will lighten your toil ; increase your enjoyments ; add to your independence ; insure you work and remuneration for your labour, and support yourselves and family comfortably until death, make you rich, happy, industrious, honored and respected. It is the only remedy, which Industry has not yet tried, and from the nature of the wrongs inflicted upon you : It is the only remedy that can be effective. We do not confine ourselves to any one class ; we want the rich and the poor. The Capital and Industry of the one ; the Labour and Skill of the other ; we want both to be united, for the good of both, for the security of all.

In the first place then, the great requisite to be obtained, is the Union of Capital, Skill, and Labour. How is that to be done ? An Association, or Joint Stock Company, is to be formed, with a Capital, say of \$100,000, divided into shares of \$50 each, Stockholders may take as many, or as few as they please ; with which sum, a tract of land is purchased, and the different branches of mechanical arts established, at first, only those that are most lucrative, and whose products are most in demand, and afterwards as many others as by their profits and interest will give attractive employment to all who may wish to follow them.

The Lands, Buildings, Flocks, Implements, Machinery and other Property of the Association, that is the personal and real estate of the Association is represented by script, representing stock, divided into shares, just the same as a bank, or railroad or any other joint stock company, and every owner of shares will be paid from the profits in proportion to the number of shares he may hold.

After deducting the cost of raw material, the insurance, repairs and other contingent expences ; the residue, being the profits, will be divided as follows : the one-fourth will go to Capital. The other three fourths will go to Labour. Thus for example : The capital we may have, we lay out in lands, an edifice, workshops, and manufactories, implements, teams, cattle, &c., all ready for the reception of labour, which makes this investment productive, and the person on entering, finds all these requisites ready for his hand, every thing prepared for him, and for the privilege of working under such advantageous circumstances, he gives to capital, the one fourth of the product of his labour. This proportion will be ample, and will pay good interest on the investment of capital, and yet is not but half of what is now paid, nor the fourth of what is every day wrung from the sweat of the workingman, by his employer.

The three-fourths for labour, is at least one-fourth more than in the best circumstances labour receives, at the present time, and is generally two fourths more than our employed mechanics receive in our cities, from those whose capital makes them able

to be employers. Among the farming classes, the man who works a farm on shares, thinks himself well and justly dealt by who gets a well cultivated farm, and fruitful fertile land to work by giving the owner the one-half of the product : here he will have every thing to his hand, and good fertile land, cultivated in the most advantageous manner, manured, and enriched, and will have the three-fourths for his toil, and as he himself is a stockholder, he has not only his share of three-fourths for labour, but in proportion to the capital he invests, he will have his share of the one-fourth of all the profits for his investment.

The same thing, and in the same ratio, will be carried out in all the mechanical branches, as for example : One trade is more profitable than another, and the trade, or occupation, that A. is employed upon, being absolutely necessary, may not be as lucrative as the one that B. is occupied with, or being employed in some agricultural branch that, through adverse circumstances may fail, it would not be just or reasonable, that individuals associated together, for common good, should individually bear the loss of partial failures ; therefore the whole products are thrown together, and the dividend made of all the profits in proportion to the time, and rank of those employed, as is exemplified in an after page.

Another feature in the system of Association, and had it no other, would be enough to make it command attention, from its immense profits. It is the vast economies of Association.

Take for example, a village as now composed of, say from 150 to 200 families. Look at the expence each is at, for what could in Association be completely avoided as separate dwellings, fences, barricading themselves against each other, and causing bickering and law suits about boundary lines, and damages done by cattle, besides supporting three or four stores, one or two taverns, three or four lawyers, justices, constables, all of whom consume, and produce nothing that they do consume. In each family one or two individuals are kept as household drudges, busy night and day, preparing wood for fires, cooking, washing, mending and other works of household drudgery. Say that in this village, composed of 200 families ; it will be but a small calculation, that each family has one woman who is employed in such a manner, to prepare food, and wash for all the members of her family, and she has enough to do at that ; another will be required for each family, to bring to her the articles she has to cook, cut and bring wood, or take care of her young children, and otherwise aid and assist her in mending, in milking, making butter and attending to many other various trifling matters, that in themselves are nothing, yet when made up and renumerated, occupy a great deal of time, and form a large list. The waste in cooking for so many small families, to each is small, yet in 200 it will amount to something large.

In association, take these 200 families, and the amount it would cost each individual, to build a small house, multiplied by the number 200, will build a commodious, large and splendid edifice, that will have every comfort, elegance, beauty, and accomodation, that art and expense can give it; instead of 200 stoves in kitchens to cook with, 2 or 3 large Kitchens will suffice--and instead of these 2 or 400 persons to cook and wash and wait upon the rest, from 20 to 40 persons, will be able to do the same work better, easier and more profitable, while the rest can be employed at other avocations more suited to their tastes, and alike profitable to all. Instead of each of these 200 families being obliged to send one person on with his team, to a distance, to sell the products of his or their industry, and thus losing their time for many days in the year, one person or two, can transact all that business, which now occupies the 200. Instead of having so many fires, to heat the dwellings, and make them comfortable, and wasting fuel and time in producing it, 2 or 3 large furnaces, by means of flues that will conduct the heated air through all parts of the building, would save nine tenths, ay! ninety nine hundredths of the fuel and time of the different persons employed.

Again, supposing that these two hundred families were occupied solely in agricultural pursuits, and each had his little tract of land, I ask you from your own experience, is each farm or tract always devoted to the culture of this or that particular sort of grain or vegetable, that its soil and situation is best adapted to? Is it not on the contrary frequently to be seen, that the land that is calculated for one species of crops, is often by the necessity of the farmer, made to grow another? Would this be so in an association, where all would be interested, and where skill and experience would direct and control all, for the common good? Then look at the barns, grainaries, and other necessary business, and appendages, to such a number of small isolated farms, and see what a contrast would be in one or more vast granary, or barn well managed and overseen, that would not be exposed to the waste of vermin or fire. In the presented isolated state the houses and barns of the farmer, must be placed on his own land, and although he strives to place them where they are best adapted for his comfort, and the preservation of his property, yet they must be many of them placed in unhealthy localities. Now in such a state as we advocate, all the advantage of situation, prospect, health, air, ventilation, dryness and locality would be carefully observed and attended to, and they would make choice of the most desirable spot to locate upon.

These considerations alone, would be enough to make man leave the present isolated state, and follow the plan of associated industry, if for nothing but for its economy, and was man only influenced by profit, and leave out of the



question the peace and plenty, the comfort and enjoyment which in such an Association he would have, he, by so doing would do well. This is not chimerical, this has been tried, and has succeeded. Now my friends, let me convince you of this before we go farther. The economy of Associations, over the isolated state, has been known and practised for centuries in many parts of Europe, and since this has become a free land, even here. Let us confine ourselves to what has been done in our midst, among ourselves, that is a matter of notoriety, and which any of you who does not know or doubt the fact, can easily satisfy yourselves of its truth.

Let us take a few of the different communities that have associated themselves in this country, and see what has made them rich and comfortable, and as far as satisfaction of the mere animal wants are concerned, are happy. They are better fed, housed and clothed than the same class of agricultural laborers, or mechanics, and have more worldly wealth, more ease and comfort, than you or any other of like class, living as you do now.

The first class that I will call your attention to, is the Shakers, as they are called. They commenced in this country a short time before the war of the Revolution and during that period, being peace people, they suffered much from both contending parties. They were poor, they are now rich. I will not trouble you about the peculiar tenets of their belief, nor of their customs, it was not that, which made them what they are, it was not their dancing; it was their economy. If in their common property system they have become affluent; a system that has every thing repulsive about it, and as has been said, is the grave of individual enterprise, and a system managed by the craftiest among them. How much more ought we to become so, when it is every man's pecuniary interest, as well as the interest of his wife and family that would spur us to individual enterprise, and be managed by the people themselves, and where they would be paid according to their work.

Another society of peculiar religious tenets whose economies have made them rich, is a Colony of German Emigrants, who arrived in this country, under the direction of Count Frederick Rapp, and established themselves on the Ohio River eighteen miles below Pittsburgh Pa. in the year 1803, they purchased a small tract of land and commenced its culture, their funds were exhausted before their first crop was harvested, and they would have starved, had not a generous individual in Pittsburgh advanced them provisions on credit. If the wealth of this community, now consisting of 500 individuals was equally divided, it would, it is affirmed by a writer, residing in Pittsburgh, give to each individual, man, woman and child nearly thirty thousand dollars.



The Zoarites, another society, established by the Rev. Mr. Baulmer near Cleveland O. in the year 1829, their whole wealth was \$600. They purchased their lands on credit, and before they raised a crop, they were almost starved, their situation became known to the Quakers of Philadelphia, who made a subscription of \$2000 to purchase them provisions; they number now a little more than 400 and are estimated to be worth seven millions of dollars.

Now here are three societies of individuals living together with peculiar ideas, some of them repugnant, and many hideous, yet, as I said before of their religious opinions, we have nothing to do, their names were only mentioned, that the question of the economy of Association might be proven by the result of their experience and example.

We have spoken of the economies of Association, and dwelt longer upon them than the space allotted for this article ought to permit. But we live in an age when the all absorbing desire is wealth, and it is necessary to show men what they can make by this new thing, to enlist their attention. Now, we only want men to add sentiments of justice and humanity to this desire for making money, and they in Association may become wealthy and be blest with peace, and have the consolation to know when their time draws near, that they have to depart from this world, that their life has not been spent in vain. How much better and happier would it make the world if people were to associate, encourage and apply their labor and energies in a judicious manner, producing wealth in abundance, and escaping want and anxiety, instead of striving to wrest from each other by fraud, over reaching and other unjust means, the little that is produced under the present false and repugnant system of labor, where ninety nine out of a hundred live amidst cares and perplexities and die in poverty and destitution.

To destroy the irksomeness of labor, it will be made so attractive that men women and children will desire to work. Now we say that 30 women will do the work that 300 are now employed in, that the 270 who will be thrown out of employment in doing household drudgery, can find something else to do. How many useful and profitable employments can be found for them that will be pleasing and attractive, and for men cannot the same thing be done? Look around yourselves, and you will find that not one third of the population is engaged in producing, the other two thirds produce nothing, and the labor of a great part of the first (and useful third) is often rendered of little avail, for the want of good implements, workshops and manufactoryes and a scientific system of agriculture. All must live out of the products of the labour of this third notwithstanding, and besides the expenses of government, the profits of commerce, finance and law, must rely upon that alone. Now the remedy

for that is only to associate men together, give them a common interest, and establish attractive industry, and these non-producers will then add by their labor to the wealth of society. Instead of making labor irksome and deeming it dishonorable as it is now and giving all offices of honour and trust to those who avoid and despise those who follow it, reverse that; make it attractive and honorable, and make those only eligible to office and trust, who pursue it, and how soon you would change the scene. The system of Fourier advocates this, and will carry out this principle as one on which Association is based, and on which its friends most strenuously rely for producing this great social reform.

In Association all will be masters of their time and persons, now at the disposal of those who hire them. They will lay down just and equitable laws, for the regulation of their industrial affairs and interests, enjoy the products of their labour. Choose such occupations and pursuits as suit them, sell their products to the greatest advantage, not being obliged to dispose of them at a given time, and at a sacrifice, purchase their goods at wholesale, and at first cost, settle all misunderstandings by arbitration of friends, instead of resorting to the trickery and injustice of the law, give to their children a superior and thorough education and achieve finally their real independence and social elevation.

How unlike this system is, not only to the present state, but to the many associated communities that have sprung from the evils of our present isolated system. We take from them all their good, viz: their economies, and leave the bad with them, namely their common stock system, man lives well it is true, while with them, but all he has is but his food and clothing, and if he wishes to leave them at any time, he is as poor as when he joined them, no matter how useful or how industrious he may have been. Not so with Fourierism, each has individual rights, and according to his individual enterprise and industry, so is he paid, and when he wishes to leave, no matter at what time, his account is settled, and he takes the equivalent for the products of his labour, no matter how much or how little it may be, and he can go where he wishes. There can be no overreaching, because at the end of every year, the whole business is settled up and each knows exactly how he stands, every day or week if necessary. No matter how many different things he may have been employed at, nor how many different groups he may have worked with, he can ascertain how much he has earned, and how much his share of the total product may be, when the expenses and cost of the raw material is deducted. To understand this, read attentively the next pages that treat of the classification of Labor and the division of Profits.

In the first place all Labor will be divided into three classes, and first, will be the class of necessity, comprising works of a

repugnant, laborious and necessary character, and will rank the highest.

The second will be the class of usefulness comprising works of a useful character and will rank the next highest.

The third will be the class of Attractiveness comprising works of a pleasing and attractive character, and on account of the pleasing and inviting nature of such work, will rank the lowest.

The council of industry, elected by the different groups, (or all the members residing on the domain,) shall decide on what branches of industry to establish. Their classification in the separate classes, and the relative proportion which these classes shall bear to each other. Suppose they should choose figures, let the following represent the relative ranks :

Class of Necessity	5 or 30
Class of Usefulness	4 or 24
Class of Attractiveness	3 or 18

And that the class of necessity should include the manufacture of leather, making of brick, some agricultural labors, cast iron, cooking, washing, taking care of the sick, &c, &c, and that these branches should vary in rank and proportion, say from 25 to 30 the highest number.

That the class of usefulness, comprising the different trades, and branches of agriculture, that are neither very laborious nor repugnant, as Shoe making, Tailoring, Printing, Book binding, &c, &c, and that they should vary in rank, the proportion from 19 to 24.

The relative proportion of the profits that all labor will receive will be according to its classification in one or other of these three classes, and no person can rank higher for labor, than the group in which he labors, but may be paid for his skill or knowledge, that has rendered the labor of his group more productive than it otherwise would be if not so directed. But lest too much might be exacted by skill, a regular allowance is made for it out of the three fourths given to labor.

As the officers chosen to govern the Association, receive no salaries, a just reward will be paid them for every hour they spend in the transaction of the business of the Association, but in no case will this exceed that of the highest class of usefulness, which is the second in rank. It is necessary that their time should be paid, otherwise the poorer members would by necessity be excluded from holding office.

Each branch of Industry will be carried on, by individuals forming themselves into groups of 7, 9, or more. A number of groups at the same business form a series; each group elect their officers, choose their own foreman out of their number; each series will choose the person best qualified to conduct their business, and in whose judgement and integrity they can rely. Each

foreman will keep a time book in which he records the time of each individual in his group, and his rank in something like the following manner.

We will take but three series of different ranks, and for brevity, say the account of five individuals who are employed in the three different series :—

### LEATHER SERIES, RANK 30, GROUP No. 1, RANK 30.

	1844. JUNE.						Total hours	Rank		Product T. and R.
	25	26	27	28	29	30		L.	s.	
J. James	5	10	8		10	5	33	30		1140
" "	5		8	10	5	5	33		10	330
J. Wilson	10	10	10		5	10	45	30		1350
" "	5	10	2		5	5	27		8	216
J. Fairley	5		2	5		7	19	28		532
T. Dart	10	5		5	10	10	40	20		800
P. Parley	5	10	8	4	3	6	33	25		900

The 8th column contains the total hours for one week, the 9th, the rank for labour, the 10th, the rank for skill, and the last column the products of time multiplied by rank.

### FRUIT SERIES, RANK 18, GROUP No. 2, RANK 17

	1844. JUNE.						Total hours	Rank		Product L. & R.
	25	26	27	28	29	30		L.	s.	
P. Parley	5		2	6		7	20	17		340
" "	5		2	6		7	20		5	100
J. Fairley	5	10	8	5	10	3	41	16		656
" "	5	10	8	4	10	3	40		3	120
T. Dart		5	10	5			20	10		200
J. Wilson	6	8	4		3	5	26	12		312
J. James	5		2		2		9	16		144

### COUNCIL OF INDUSTRY, RANK 24.

	1844. JUNE.						hours	Rank		Product
	25	26	27	28	29	30		L.	s.	
J. James	2					5	7	24		168
J. Fairley	2		1			2	5	24		120
T. Dart	2	2		2		3	10	24		240
Wilson	2				4	5	11	24		264
P. Parley	2						2	24		48

1844.	June	July	Aug.	Sept	Oct.	Nov.	Total.
J. James,	1782	7128	7250	8162	7500	8178	40000
J. Wilson,	2142	6264	6190	6700	6300	7404	35060
J. Fairley,	1428	4572	5812	6640	5760	5788	30000
T. Dart,	1240	4000	5225	5100	5120	4315	25900
P. Parley,	1388	3592	3800	3761	3520	3939	20000

The above supposed credits are for 6 months, double them and we have one years time.

Suppose an Association, or Phalanx as it is termed, established with a Capital stock of \$100,000, as is contemplated by the friends of Association in this city, either this winter or the coming spring, and after deducting the taxes, repairs, and insurances, they find in one year from their commencement that they have produced an increase of \$80,000, consisting of buildings, machinery, tools, implements of husbandry, goods and wares of all kinds, cattle, produce, and improvements on the farm, accounts against its members for board, clothing and money on hand. This sum is to be divided as follows. The one-fourth of the said sum, will be 20 per cent on the capital invested, and will be paid to the stockholders in proportion to their shares, and the other three-fourths will go to labour, and be divided among those who perform the labour, as by the following rule :

Multiply the dividend by an individuals time, as kept on the time-book, and divide the product by the whole time of the Phalanx, the result will be that persons share.

To facilitate the operation after finding one person's share, find a decimal which multiplied by the said person's time will give the same result. Thus for example. Suppose the whole time of a Phalanx for one year to be 10,000,000, then suppose the time of John James to be 80,000, James Wilson 70,000. Joel Fairley 60,000, Thos. Dart 50,000 and Peter Parley 40,000.

Then take John James' time 80,000,  
 $10,000,000 : 20,000 :: \$60,000$   
 $80,000$

---

)480,000,000(\$480.00 J. James' share  
 then, 80,000)\$480,000(.006

,006X80,000=\$480.00 J. James.

,006X70,000= 420.00 J. Wilson.

,006X60,000= 360.00 J. Fairley,

,006X50,000= 300.00 Thos. Dart.

,006X40,000= 240.00 P. Parley.

Thus by a simple rule, each individual knows how much he, or she, has earned, and how they stand with the Association.-- They know the cost of their board, how much the rent of their apartments, what wearing apparel they may have purchased, &c., &c.

Their Accounts will be rendered as follows :

# J. JAMES IN ACCOUNT WITH THE ONTARIO PHALANX.

<b>Dr.</b>				
By	Rent of rooms for one year,	-	-	\$20 00*
"	Board for one year,	-	-	52 00
"	Wearing Apparel,	-	-	50 00
"	Subscriptions to Library, Baths, )	-	-	20 00
	Concerts and Lectures, }			
"	Cash Advanced,	-	-	50 00
"	Articles Purchased,	-	-	30 00
Total Debits,				\$222 00
<b>Cr.</b>				
By	Dividend on twenty shares of stock,	-	-	\$200 00
"	Dividend on labour and skill,	-	-	480 00
Total Credits,				\$680 00
Balance,				\$458 00

This balance of four hundred and fifty eight dollars, due to J. James by the Association on the settlement of his Account, would be paid to him in cash, or placed to his credit, to be used when he wishes. In the case of minors, profits will be kept for them by the Association until they are of age.

In the Association there will be no buying and selling between individual members, the fruitful source at present, of so much fraud, enmity and discord, slander and violence. The members will deal directly with the Association. Whatever article a member wants he gets it, as a jointstock proprietor at the whole sale price, if manufactured by the Association, or at the price it cost if purchased, with only added to it the cost of transportation, &c.

Will not such a course obviate all those bickerings and misunderstandings, do away with the crimes and animosities that grow out of the present system of trade, for individual gain and advantage, banish the probability of fraud and injustice, and adjust every transaction on fair and equitable terms.

Let then the working men of every grade and employment, ponder but for one moment on this. They, if they wish such a system, can have it by an effort of their own will. They can change the present corrupt system of Society, where there is nothing but toil and poverty and discontent, into comparative recreation, wealth and joy. The movement will have no

\*Each member will have the choice of his rooms, and he will pay but the interest of the estimated cost, for their use. If the rooms that Mr. James occupies, cost the Association 200 dollars, and 10 per cent is the rate agreed upon, he will pay but 20 dollars.

danger in it, all that is necessary is but the union of Capital, Skill and Labour, all of which, when united, the producing classes have themselves ; the capital of each, individually, may be small, but collectively, it will form all they want, and the labour is in their own bones and sinews ; and if more capital is wanted, that they can raise. Think you that they who have capital to invest, will not wish to place it where such a profitable and secure investment, holds out such inducements ! No fear whatever need be entertained about that. There will be as much Capital as will be required, once the Capitalist sees the matter progress.

What workman, whether Farmer or Mechanic ; What capitalist, what moral or religious man will act give this subject a calm investigation ? Will not temperance men ? Can they oppose a system that advocates reform in every point, when they so strenuously advocate it in one ; Can Abolitionists ? what ! oppose slavery in the South, and yet wish to keep manacled the slaves of poverty around us in the North ! Cry for the rights of man, and yet support a system founded on injustice and robbery of the honest industrious man's earnings ! Shout forth for liberty, yet clasp to their hearts that which is the same as slavery in character, and which, when carried out produces almost as much degradation and bodily suffering. Will the workingmen oppose a system that will incalculably benefit them ! Will capitalists who see the present insecurity of their invested property, by frequent incendiarism, too often produced by want, oppose a system that will make their property so valuable, secure and render such a good return ! Will women, who are made in their capacities of sisters, wives, and mothers, silent participants in all the misery that afflicts man as well as made household drudges, oppose a system that will secure to them, and their families happiness and enjoyments of which they are now deprived. Who will blindly refuse the investigation of a system that proposes the fulfillment of Christ's mission on earth, and carrying into practice the golden rule, of doing unto others as we would they should do unto us ; that proposes the elevation of the labouring classes, and the establishment of " peace on earth and good will among men !"

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The present number, is the first of a series of tracts, that will be published, by a Group of friends of this system ; who will devote themselves to furnish light and intelligence on this important subject. They would recommend to all who feel an interest in the matter, a weekly paper, published in New York, edited by ALBERT BRISBANE, entitled the Phalanx, devoted to the spread of the Doctrine.—Terms \$2.



## SPREAD OF THE DOCTRINE OF ASSOCIATION AND PRACTICAL TRIALS.

In Massachusetts already, there are three small Associations:—the Roxbury Association, near Boston, founded by the Rev. George Ripley; the Mendon Community, founded by the Rev. Adin Ballou, and the Northampton Community, founded by Prof. Adam and others. These Associations, or Communities, as they are called, differ in some respects from the system of Fourier, but they accept some of the fundamental practical principles, such as joint stock property in real and moveable estate, unity of interests, and united domestic arrangements, instead of living in separate houses with separate interests.—None of them have community of property. They have been founded within the last three years, and two of them at least under the inspiration of Fourier's doctrine.

In the State of New York, there are two established on a larger scale than those in Massachusetts: the Jefferson County Industrial Association, at Watertown, Jefferson County, founded by A. M. Watson, Esq.; and another in Herkimer and Hamilton Counties, (on the line,) called the Morehouse Union, and founded by Mr. Morehouse; a larger Association, to be called the Ontario Phalanx, is now organizing at Rochester, Monroe county.

In Pennsylvania there are several: the principal one is the Sylvania in Pike county, which has been formed by warm friends of the cause from the cities of New York and Albany—Thomas W. Whitley President, and Horace Greeley Treasurer. In the same county there is another small association, called the Social Unity formed principally of mechanics from New York and Brooklyn. There is a larger association of Germans in McKean County, Penn., commenced by the Rev. G. Ginal of Philadelphia. They own a very extensive tract of land, over 30,000 acres we are informed, and are progressing prosperously: the shares which were originally \$100 have been sold and are now held at \$200 or more. At Pittsburg steps are taking to establish another.

A small Association has been commenced in Bureau County, Illinois, and preparations are making to establish another in Lagrange County, Indiana which will probably be done this fall upon quite an extensive scale, as many of the most influential and worthy inhabitants of that section are deeply interested in the cause.

In Michigan the doctrine has spread quite widely, an excellent little paper, called The Future, devoted exclusively to the cause, published monthly, has been established at Ann Arbor, where an association is projected to be called the Washtenaw Phalanx.—From The Phalanx.

## ONTARIO PHALANX.

The friends of Association in Western New York, have organized themselves into a phalanx, adopted a constitution for their government, based on the principles laid down by CHARLES FOURIER, and will commence operations as soon as in the opinion of the Directors a sufficient amount of their Capital Stock of \$100000 is taken up.

Among many eligible sites for their Domain, two only are before the Directors embracing advantages that would entitle them to consideration for such a purpose. The one is a property situated on Sodus Bay, Lake Ontario, in Wayne County, consisting of 1400 acres, 300 only of which is improved, with a Saw Mill and a Grist Mill, a number of Dwelling Houses, Barns, Mechanic's Work shops, and the Church, built by the Shaker Community, who formerly owned the property.

There are two streams running through the entire length of this property towards the north, on each of which there is a water privilege. There are twenty five acres of choice fruit trees, of all varieties, a large portion of which are just coming to maturity.

The timber which is heavy and luxuriant, is chiefly beech, maple, chestnut whitewood, and some hemlock on the declivities near the bay and on the streams.

The soil is a sandy loam, and though somewhat deteriorated during the five years which have elapsed since the Shakers sold out, is still capable of yielding seventy-five bushels of shell corn to the acre.

This domain is situated one mile from the celebrated Ridge Road; nine miles from the Erie Canal; about 30 from Oswego; 36 from Rochester; and, resting on the border of an inland sea, it will be able to maintain a water communication with the British possessions, with the different portions of our own country, west and south, and, by means of the St. Lawrence with whatever part of the eastern world the success of its operations may warrant.

The surface of the tract is undulating and exceedingly picturesque, commanding a magnificent view of the Bay and Lake Ontario.

The Bay affords a perfectly safe harbor, the best, we believe, on the American side, being land-locked, and securely protected from the winds. It is sufficiently capacious to contain the navy of the United States, with abundant depth of channel, bold shores, and is guarded, at its entrance, by Government Works, new and in excellent repair. Besides its usefulness, it is rarely surpassed in beauty. On the one hand, are its verdant sloping shores and pebbly beach, on the other, its broad surface is here and there dotted with islands, laved by its clear waters, and seeming to invite more familiar acquaintanceship.

This property is offered at twenty five dollars per acre; seven thousand dollars to be paid on the first of April next, and the balance in ten equal instalments.

The other location is on Sandy Creek, in the town of Clarkson in this county, distant from Rochester 26 miles, and 9 miles from the Erie Canal at Brockport. A good harbor on Lake Ontario, could be made at the mouth of the Creek, and about 250 rods from the proposed location; for the estimated expenses of \$13000. There is 1460 acres of this tract, 500 of which are improved, land undulating, and of a sandy loam. It is a rich soil, yields well, and easy to cultivate, yielding average crops of from 20 to 30 bushels of wheat to the acre. The location embraces in part the projected harbor. There is a fine water power, on which is a grist mill, 30 by 45, in good repair, and 2 good substantial saw mill, and one mill site equally as good as the one occupied, although not yet in use. There are 12 frame houses, 11 frame barns, 6 log houses, blacksmiths shops, Doctor's office, and other

small buildings. There are about 800 fruit trees scattered on the different farms, embracing the whole tract. The timber on the unimproved lands is chiefly beech; maple, oak, hemlock, and bass wood.

From the spot where the Edifice would be built, a most splendid view could be had, not only of the whole domain, but of the Lake, adjoining country, and the Villages of Clarkson, and Brockport.

The whole estimated value would be about \$28,000, part of which would be subscribed to stock, and the balance remaining, would be on the most liberal accomodating terms.

The opinions of many of the members, of the Association are more in favour of the location atodus Bay, if they can procure the means for its purchase, but in event of not being able, that at Clarkson merits attention.

**I**n mentioning the economies of Association, enriching the different Communities as the Shakers, Rappites and the Zoarites, we ought to have mentioned, that the chief thing that occupied their members, was agricultural pursuits. This the Fourierites mean to follow, but not be wholly confined to. Manufacturing and mechanical business that will be pleasing, attractive and profitable, will be pursued at the same time by others of the members who have been brought up to the different trades, and if they wish, can leave their work-hops at times, and labour in the fields and gardens, thus diversifying and rendering what is now called labour, into recreation.

If the other Associated communities, have become rich merely by their economies and associated labour, and where they had a common stock, how much more, would such societies as Fourier contemplates, where individual enterprise would be spurred on by individual gain, and where the same economies and associated labour would be carried on. If they by merely following agriculture, could amass wealth! how much more so would such Associations as we contemplate, be enabled to lay up their thousands, where the most lucrative branches of science, mechanism and manufactures, would be followed by men who would be proficient in their business and calling? Let us take for example, any business that there is a demand for, and with which we are acquainted: the manufacture of edge tools, will answer; and one branch the most common, and most in demand we will take, that is axes: Take a group of edge tool makers, that makes axes: say nine in number, four of whom are good workmen who shape and make the axe: four are used to blow and strike, and one may be employed in cleaning up the work. These nine men will make four dozen of axes per day, (They do so now in the workshops,) but lest that might be too much, say that they make but 40. The cost of material will be about 30 cents per axe, viz: for iron, steel, and coal, which will be \$12 for the 40 axes. They sell now at \$18 per dozen: but say that you would have a quantity, and would sell cheaper, that you give them for \$15 per doz. that would make \$50. Now deduct the cost of material \$12, would leave \$38, one-fourth of which \$9.50 would go to Capital, and the balance \$28.50 would be what the labour of these nine men has made. In the present state of society, how different the result? 4 good workmen that would make 10 axes each, would have 10 shillings per day, and the other 4 who blow and strike, are paid now 6 cents for each axe; the one who cleans up the work, may possibly get \$1; \$8.40 is all the labour is paid, and the balance goes to the employer.

The manufacturing of cast iron into stoves, and other castings which would be carried on would give a profit to the Association, still much larger. Take a group of ten men in that business, they will melt and cast one ton of Iron per day. The Iron has been bought in this city for \$20 per ton, and sold in castings at 100 dollars; but say that it is sold for 60, or 3 cents a pound for castings, and the profits may be estimated. The manufacture of wrought iron, the making of machinery, will give a still greater profit.

Now let the reader imagine that the raw material will be taken in and manufactured, and sent out in the best and most profitable shape that labour can give it, and what manufacturer in the present social system, can compete with those in Association. Men who take the wool, that is the product of their own sheep, and with their machinery make it into cloth, and send it out in ready made clothing; who will take the hides of the cattle they slaughter, tan them, and send them to market in boots and shoes, harness and other works; who will take the wood growing on their Domain, and send it to market in the form of cabinet ware, carriages, waggons, &c. Their Iron ore manufactured and sent out, in all the various forms of edge tools, cutlery, and castings; can any doubt remain, that if other Societies become rich by merely following agriculture, how much more so will such a society become; and who can doubt that the capital he invests, will not repay him a good interest, when he has an assurance that the one-fourth of the total products, will be laid apart for the capital invested, and divided in proportion to the shares each may own.

Labour will receive the three-fourths; now it does not, in reality get one fourth. Then every man will have an interest in common with his neighbour all working together for the common good. Then each can follow the divine precept of loving God with all his heart and his neighbor as himself.

The following estimate, has been furnished by an experienced individual well acquainted with the manufacture of wool: 14 pounds of wool will make 18 yards of cloth, such as is sold in this city, and the surrounding country, for 75 cents per yard. Sheep skins can be had at 62 1-2 cents, averaging 3 lbs of wool each, of a quality good enough for the purpose. We will take for example: 5000 such skins cost \$3,125, thus: if 14 pounds make 18 yards, 15,000 lbs will make 19,285 the skins will more than pay for the pulling and washing.—The carding can be done as cheap, with the advantages of Association, as in some parts of Vermont, which is 3 cents per pound. The spinning, 6 cents per yard, will be \$1,156 10. The weaving will cost 4 cents per yard, with the help of the power loom, making \$771 40 more. The dressing will cost 9 cents per yard, which will be \$1,735 65.


Cost of 5,000 Skins at 62 1-2 cents each is	\$3,125 00
Carding, 15,000 pounds of wool at 3 per lbs	450 00
Spinning for 19,285 yards of cloth at 6 cts per yd	1,157 10
Weaving " " " " " 4 " " "	771 40
Dressing " " " " " 9 " " "	1 735 65

Total Expence,	\$7,239 15
19,285 yards at 75 cents per yards is	14 455 75
Leaving a profit of	\$7,216 60

Now if in an Association, nothing else was done, but the manufacture of cloth for market; how easy it would be with such a profit to amass wealth? But if taken into consideration, that this would be but one item, and that others connected with it, such as the making of this cloth into garments, would be equally so, besides employing females in such work. What doubt could there be that money would be made to meet every contingency.

Reader, ponder on what you have read ? and ask yourself if the remedy we have proposed, would not alleviate the ills, the wrongs, which industrious labour now endures.

Capitalists ! where could you find a better, a surer, or more profitable investment, and at the same time, assist your less prosperous fellow man ? What could you do, that would make you more happy than facilitating the establishment of such a social state, of in reality establishing God's Kingdom on earth.


 The Ontario Phalanx, will commence practical operation, as soon as a begining can be placed beyond a doubt, to the satisfaction of discreet, careful, practical, business men. One Hundred Thousand Dollars being the Capital Stock, only about 30,000 has been subscribed, the most effectual means, however, will be taken for a thorough organization. Tracts are being circulated far and wide, then with the help of that mighty engine, the Phalanx newspaper, which we cannot too highly commend to every associationist, will, we are fully confident, enable us to locate on the Domain, by the first of April, 1844.—The work we have undertaken, is truly a philanthropic one ; It is therefore expected that every friend of Humanity, will act promptly, and vigorously, in aiding us ; we labor now without fee or reward, except such as springs from the performance of a christian duty.



### "UNION IS STRENGTH."

#### TO THE FRIENDS OF ASSOCIATION IN WESTERN NEW YORK.

The **FOURIER SOCIETY** of the City of Rochester, at their regular weekly meeting, Nov. 21st, 1843, appointed the undersigned a Committee, to take measures for organising Auxiliary Societies, by the friend of Association, in the different Towns in Western New York. The Committee would respectfully recommend to all who feel an interest in this system, to assemble together, and appoint some of their numbers as a President, Secretary and such other Officers as they may deem necessary, and correspond with us on the subject, as we shall feel at all times happy to give any information desired ; we will also send them Papers and Tracts, explanatory of the System of Social Science discovered by **CHARLES FOURIER**.

 *Communications must be post paid to secure attention.*

**WILLIAM HUNTER,**

**E. A. THELLER,  
THOMAS POUND**

**{ COMMITTEE. }**

**WM. C. BLOSS,  
T. C. LELAND.**

# CONSTITUTION OF THE ONTARIO PHALANX.

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WITH a view of realizing, as speedily as possible, the principles of Industrial Association, discovered by CHARLES FOURIER, the friends of Association in the City of Rochester, have adopted the following CONSTITUTION, or Articles of Agreement : which they present to the Public, for the purpose of obtaining subscription to the Capital Stock, therein provided for, and to establish an Association, to be called the ONTARIO PHALANX.

## ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF THE ONTARIO PHALANX.

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The Subscribers to these Articles have associated, and hereby do associate themselves, and all other persons who shall unite with them, as hereinafter provided, for the purpose of organizing and forming a Domestic and Industrial Association. And the subscribers for themselves and their assigns, hereby mutually agree and bind themselves to the performance of the covenants herein contained.

### ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. The name adopted by the Association, and which shall be used in its dealings, shall be the ONTARIO PHALANX.

SEC. 2. Its business shall be the prosecution of Agriculture, Manufactures, the Arts and Sciences, Education and Domestic Industry ; according to the Associative System, discovered by Charles Fourier.

SEC. 3. The Lands, Buildings, Flocks, Machinery, Implements and other Property—that is, the Real and Personal Estate of the Phalanx, shall be represented by Stock, divided into Shares of Fifty Dollars each.

SEC. 4. Its Capital Stock shall be One Hundred Thousand Dollars, divided into Shares of Fifty Dollars each, transferable, at the pleasure of the holder; and operation shall be commenced when an amount of stock is subscribed, and paid in, which, in the judgment of the President and Directors, shall warrant a commencement.

SEC. 5. The Stock may be paid for in Cash, or such Personal Property or Real Estate at a cash valuation, as may, in the opinion of the Board of Directors, be required.

SEC. 6. The members of the Phalanx, composed of families and single persons, shall not, at present, exceed in number, four hundred persons, and their services, generally, shall be compensated by reference to their intrinsic necessity and productiveness.

## ARTICLE II.

SEC. 1. The affairs of the Phalanx shall be administered and managed, during its organization, by a President, Vice President, Treasurer and Twelve Directors.

SEC. 2. The President, Vice President, Treasurer and Directors, shall hold office until the Association is organized and in operation, if not exceeding one year.

SEC. 3. The Vice President shall preside at all meetings of the Board, except in case of acting as President, or when otherwise incapacitated, when a Chairman, pro tem, shall be appointed.

SEC. 4. The neglect of duty, or the repeated non attendance of a Director, at the meetings of the Board, shall be considered a vacation of office; and his place shall be filled by the Board.

SEC. 5. The President or Vice President may, by a vote of two-thirds of the Directors, be declared incompetent to perform the duties of office, and a meeting of the Stockholders shall be called, who shall fill their place.

SEC. 6. The Board of Directors shall have power to constitute not less than three, nor more than seven of their number a Committee of Finance—which committee shall be authorized, to take all conveyances of Real Estate or Personal Property, except money, which may be subscribed to the Phalanx; and also, to issue scripts representing the Capital Stock, in shares, which script shall be countersigned by the President.



### ARTICLE III.

**Sec. 1.** The President may veto any plan, measure or proposition adopted by the Board of Directors.

**Sec. 2.** Any measure, plan or proposition vetoed by the President, may be adopted and become a law, by a vote of two thirds of the Board of Directors.

**Sec. 3.** When the organization of the Phalanx is completed, an internal government, administered by Councils elected by the members, in conformity to the principles and regulations laid down by Charles Fourier, as far as, in the opinion of the Phalanx, may be practicable, shall be established; and the functions of the President, Vice President, Treasurer and Board of Directors shall cease.

### ARTICLE IV.

**Sec. 1.** A person may be a Stockholder without being a resident member, and a member without being a Stockholder.

**Sec. 2.** The conditions on which persons, not subscribers to Stock, may be admitted, shall be prescribed, and application for Membership decided upon by the President and Board of Directors.

**Sec. 3.** Any resident member of the Phalanx, shall be at liberty to withdraw therefrom, at any time, upon giving notice in writing, of his intention to do so.

### ARTICLE V.

**Sec. 1.** A meeting of the Stockholders shall be held in such place as the Board of Directors may appoint, twice in each year: on the first Mondays of June and December, of which meetings written notice shall be given to each of the Stockholders, at least three weeks previously; and the first meeting of the Stockholders shall be held at such time and place as the Board of Directors shall appoint.

**Sec. 2.** At every semi-annual meeting of the Stockholders, a full statement of the affairs of the Phalanx, signed by the President and Directors shall be presented.

**Sec. 3.** Every Stockholder shall have one vote for the first share of Capital Stock, and one vote for every five shares thereafter, on all matters in which the expenditure of money is directly concerned, but no Stockholder shall have more than ten votes.

SEC. 4. The Books and Affairs of the Phalanx shall always be open to the examination of any Stockholder.

SEC. 5. Special meetings of the Stockholders may be called by the Board of Directors.

## ARTICLE VI.

SEC. 1. At the semi-annual meeting in December, the total product of the Phalanx, for the year, shall be ascertained, and a general settlement of accounts take place.

SEC. 2. Out of the total product shall first be deducted the Taxes, Insurance and Repairs, and the balance shall be divided as follows : One Quarter shall be paid as a dividend upon the Capital Stock, to the Stockholders ; and the remaining Three Quarters shall be divided among those who perform the labor ; according to the system laid down by Charles Fourier, for the distribution of profits.

SEC. 3. The Stockholders, or any of them, may, at the time of subscribing, elect to receive, after the first year, in lieu of the dividend of one quarter of the product, a fixed-dividend of seven per cent, which shall be paid out of the three quarters allotted to labor, and the dividend of one quarter of the product, which would have been allotted to such Stockholders, shall be credited to labor.

SEC. 4. The Stockholders who elect to receive seven per cent, shall receive, for the first year, as a dividend, their proportion of the quarter of the total product of the Phalanx.

## ARTICLE VII.

SEC. 1. (This Section embraces the recommendation of individuals for the President, Vice President and part of the Board of Directors, and granting them power to organize the Phalanx but as the Board is not complete the publication of their names is omitted.)

SEC. 2. The Stockholders shall elect six Directors, who are necessary to complete the Board.

SEC. 3. The Directors, or a quorum, shall fill any vacancies which may occur in the Board of Directors. Six Directors, together with the Vice President, shall form a quorum,

SEC. 4. The Board of Directors may, at any time, before the Phalanx is commenced, or while it is in process of formation,

propose amendments or alterations to these articles, which shall be laid before the Stockholders, and if a majority of all the voters in the Phalanx shall consent to such amendments, then such amendments or alterations shall become a portion of these articles; except to that part of Section 2, Article 6, which relates to the division of profits, and said Section 2, of Article 6, shall be altered, only by consent of each, and every one of the Stockholders, and Members absent and present.

### ARTICLE VIII.

SEC. 1. The President and Board of Directors shall have no power to contract any loan, or incur any debt, in the name of the Phalanx, unless authorized by a majority of the votes of the Stockholders.

SEC. 2. The Treasurer shall have the custody, subject to the Board of Directors, of all Deeds, Mortgages or other securities, and shall receive all money subscriptions, except as hereinafter provided for.

SEC. 3. The Treasurer shall provide, at the Rochester Savings Bank, a suitable book, in which shall be entered all sums of money deposited in said Bank, to the credit of the finance committee of the Ontario Phalanx, with the name of the person by whom deposited.

SEC. 4. The ten per cent payable on stock at the time of subscribing, shall be deposited in said Bank by the Treasurer, within twenty days thereafter, to the credit of the said Trustees.

SEC. 5. Subscribers to stock who may wish to make additional deposits of money, in sums of large or small amounts, may pay the same in, at said savings Bank, to the credit of the Trustees.

SEC. 6. No sums thus deposited shall be withdrawn therefrom, unless by the order of the finance committee, countersigned by the President and Treasurer; nor until, in the opinion of the Board of Directors, a sufficient amount is subscribed to authorize the purchase of a Domain.

SEC. 7. The Treasurer, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall give securities, to be approved of by the President and Board of Directors, for the faithful performance of the duties of his office.

